

Edgefield Advertiser.

JOHN E. BACON & THOS. J. ADAMS, Proprietors.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. APRIL 9. 1874.

VOLUME XXXIX.

BRILLIANT



FOR SALE BY

E. E. JONES & CO.,

192 BROAD STREET,

AUGUSTA, GA.

THE BEST STOVE

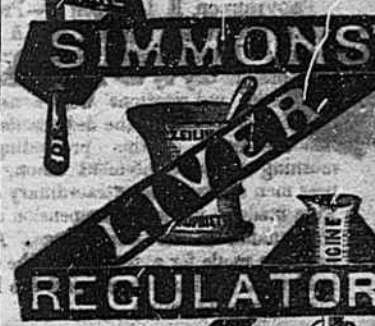
IN THE MARKET.

AUGUSTA, GA., Mar. 25.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

W. take pleasure in announcing to the Agency for Edgefield and Lexington Counties for this excellent and valuable Guano. Will keep sample stocks on hand at the several Depots along the line of C. & A. R. R. Planters can have their orders filled through R. B. & T. WATSON, Ridge Springs, CLINTON WARD, Ward's T. O. J. M. RUSHION, J. MONROE WISE, Pine House, HUBBARD & BATES, Batesville, S. C.

Mar. 25.



THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

It is the favorite home remedy for all ailments of the digestive system, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the following diseases: Indigestion, Flatulence, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Biliousness, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, and all other diseases of the bowels and bladder. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is entirely free from all poisonous ingredients. It is the only medicine that can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate and infirm. It is the only medicine that can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate and infirm. It is the only medicine that can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate and infirm.

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W. A. SANDERS
AT PINE HOUSE DEPOT, AND EDGEFIELD VILLAGE
Will Keep Constantly on Hand
DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
GROCERIES,
And PLANTATION SUPPLIES of Every Kind.

DETERMINED to sell as close as anybody on this line of Railroad, his integrity is pledged to give satisfaction in every instance. The Public is respectfully invited to inspect his splendid stock of NEW GOODS.

Pine House, S. C., Mar. 4, 1874.

EMPIRE GUANO!

ANALYSIS BY DR. A. MEANS, CHEMIST AND INSPECTOR OF FERTILIZERS, SAVANNAH, GA.

Molasses, determined at 212 degrees Fahr.	4.25
Organic and Volatile Matter	45.05
Yielding AMMONIA	4.10
Soluble Phosphoric Acid	11.53
Equivalent to Phosphate of Lime, dissolved	25.17
Common Phosphoric Acid	2.34
Equivalent to Bone Phosphate	5.11
Total Phosphoric Acid	15.00
Total BONE PHOSPHATE	32.94
Precipitated Phosphoric Acid	1.22
Equivalent to Precipitated Phosphate of Lime	2.61
Undetermined Elements	33.61

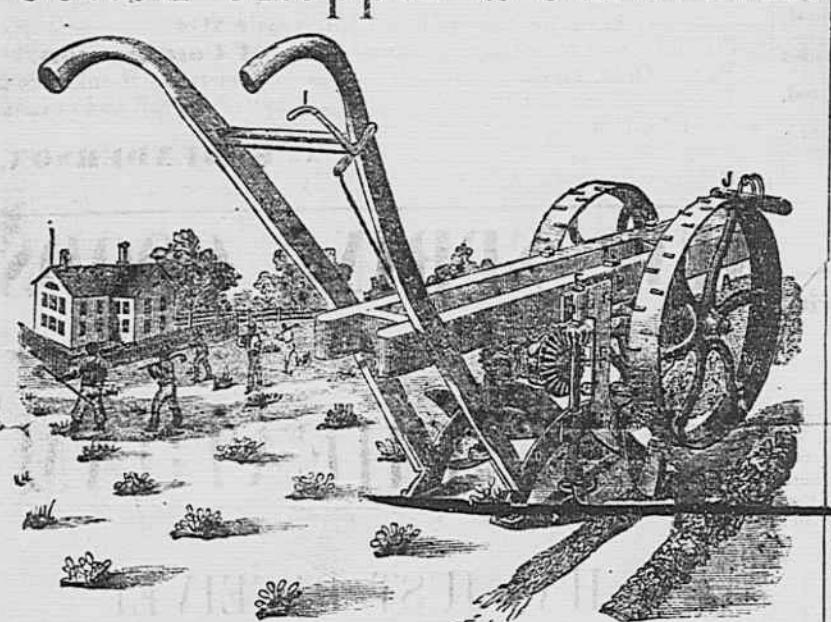
200 TONS ABOVE FERTILIZER FOR SALE.

Cash, : : \$65. Time, : : \$72 50.

T. W. CARWILE & CO.

Augusta, Mar. 4, 1874.

THE DIAMOND
Cotton Chopper & Cultivator.



THIS INVALUABLE MACHINE, the recent invention of J. B. UNDERWOOD, of Fayetteville, N. C., is unquestionably the GREATEST LABOR-SAVING of the age and bids fair to be to the Cotton Planter what the McCormick Reaper and Mower is to the Western Farmer. It, at one operation, chops, bars both sides, weeds and dirts the cotton more effectively than can be done by the hoe—thus doing the work of from SIX to TWELVE men, and from TWO to FOUR horses, with but ONE man and ONE horse. After the Chopping, it is converted into a most excellent CULTIVATOR, in the shape of a Harrow Sweep, for use between the rows throughout the season. It has been thoroughly tried upon the crop of 1873, and bears the highest testimonials of its perfect success. It took the Gold Medal at the Georgia State Fair, as the most important and latest improvement in Agricultural Implements, and the First Premium everywhere it has been exhibited.

Price of Machine, with Attachments, \$35 and Freight Added.

Cash or City Acceptance.

For Circulars and further information, address

M. A. RANSOM,
AUGUSTA, GA.,
Agent for Edgefield and other Counties in S. C., or
B. M. TALBERT, Local Agent,
Edgefield C. H., S. C.

March 4, 1874.

BOUQUET COLOGNE.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PERFUME EXISTING.
PENN'S BOUQUET COLOGNE is prepared with the greatest care from the purest Oils and Extracts by W. B. PENN—and for sale at the Drug Store of
G. L. PENN & SON.
If 10

CALHOUN, MOBLEY & CO.,
JOHNSTON'S DEPOT.

HAVE always on hand a full and well selected Stock of.

DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery,
GROCERIES and PLANTATION SUPPLIES.
&c., &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at the lowest prices, and will share of your patronage.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

Dr. T. J. TEAGUE,
DRUGGIST,
JOHNSTON'S DEPOT, S. C.

AGAIN I would respectfully inform my friends and the public generally, that I now have in Store a full line of

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumery,
GLASS, PUTTY, KEROSENE OIL,
Tobacco, Segars.

In fact everything usually kept in a Drug Store,—all new and warranted genuine. My prices are as low as such Goods can be sold in any market in the same quantity.

T. J. TEAGUE.
Johnston's Depot, Feb. 17, 1874.

WHY THE SOUTH FAILED.

THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE CONFEDERATE COLLAPSE.

A CHAPTER FROM GEN. JOHNSON'S NARRATIVE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS DURING THE LATE WAR.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in his forthcoming work, gives the following view of the true cause of the downfall of the Southern Confederacy:

Much has been written and much more said of the cause of the overthrow of the Confederate States in their great contest for independence. One class, and much the largest—for it includes the people who were victorious in the war, and those Europeans who watched the struggle with interest, as well as many of the Southern people—attribute it to the superior population and greater resources of the Northern States. Another, a class of Southern people, attribute our defeat to a want of perseverance, unanimity, and the consequent abandonment of the Government of the Confederacy in its efforts by the people themselves. In my view both are far wrong.

THE CAUSE OF THE DEFEAT OF THE Southern States was neither want of wealth and population, nor of devotion to their own cause on the part of the people of those States. That people was not guilty of the high crime of undertaking a war without the means of waging it successfully. They had ample means, which, unfortunately, were not applied to the object of equipping great armies and bringing them into the field. A full treasury was necessary to defray the expenses of a great war. The South had the means of making one, in its cotton alone. But its Government rejected those means, and limited its financial efforts to printing bank notes, with which the country was soon flooded. The necessity of actual money, in the treasury, and the mode of raising it, were generally understood in the country. It was that the Government should take the cotton from the owners and send it to Europe as fast as possible, to be sold there. This was easily practicable, for the owners were ready to accept any terms the Government might fix, and sending to Europe was easy in all the first year of the Confederate existence. Its Government went into operation early in February. The blockade of the Southern Ports was proclaimed in May, but not at all effective until the end of the following Winter, so that there was a period of about twelve months for the operation of converting 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 bales of cotton into money. The sum raised in that way would have enabled the War Department to procure at once arms enough for five hundred thousand men, and after that expenditure

THE LONG SERVICE OF THE TROOPS without pay and under exposure to such hardships, from the cause above mentioned, as modern troops have rarely endured; by the voluntary contributions of food and clothing sent to the armies from every district that furnished a regiment, by the general and continual subsistence of the people to the tyranny of the impressment system as practiced—such a tyranny, I believe, as no other high-spirited people ever endured—and by the sympathy and aid given in every home to all professing to be long to the army or to be on the way to join it. And this spirit continued not only after all hope of success had died, but after the final confession of defeat by their military commanders. But, even if the men of the South had not been zealous in the cause, the patriotism of their mothers, and wives, and sisters, would have inspired them with zeal or shamed them into its manifestation. The women of the South exhibited that feeling wherever it could be exercised—in the armies by distributing clothing made with their own hands, at the railroad stations and their own homes, by feeding the marching soldiers, and, above all, in the hospitals, where they rivaled Sisters of Charity. I am happy in the belief that their devoted patriotism and gentle charity are to be richly rewarded.

THE CONFEDERATE TREASURY would have been much richer than that of the United States. By applying the first money obtained in this way to the purchase of arms and military accoutrements, or using for the purpose the credit which such an amount of property would have given, the War Department would have been able to equip troops as fast as they could be assembled and organized. And as the Southern people were full of enthusiasm, five hundred thousand men could have been ready and in the field had such a course been pursued at the time when the first battle was actually fought—the 21st of July, 1861. Such a force placed on the Northern borders of the Confederacy before the United States had brought a fourth of the number into the field, would probably have prevented the very idea of "secession." Such a disposition of such an army, and the possession of financial means of carrying on war

for years, would have secured the triumph of the Southern States. The timely adoption of such a financial system would have secured to us the means of success, even without an extraordinary importation of arms and the immediate organization of large armies. It would have given the Confederacy a treasury richer than that of the United States. We should thus have had, to the end of the war, the means of paying our soldiers, and that would have enabled such of them as belonged to the laboring class to remain in the ranks. This class, in the Confederacy as in all other countries, formed the body of the army. In all the earlier part of the war, when the Confederate money was not much below that of the United States in value, our troops were paid with some regularity, and the soldiers of the laboring class who had families fed and clothed by their pay, as they had formerly done with the wages of their labor. And so long as that state of things continued the strength of the Confederate armies was little impaired; and those armies were maintained on such a footing as to justify the hope, which was general in the South until the Fall of 1864, that

WE WERE TO WIN IN THE CONTEST.

But after the Confederate currency was almost worthless, when a soldier's pay was scarcely enough to buy one meal for his family—and that was the case in all the last period of ten or twelve months—those soldiers of the laboring class who had families were compelled to choose between their military services and the strongest obligations men know—their duties to wives and children. They obeyed the strongest of those obligations, left the army and returned to their homes to support their families. The wretched impression left upon the army of many valuable men of a class poor than that which referred to. Those laws required the impressment of all articles of military necessity that could be purchased. The Government had the power of regulating the prices to be paid by it for all such commodities; and its commissioners appointed for the purpose fixed them much below the market values. No one would sell to the Government, of course, when he could get from his neighbors twice the Government price for his horses or grain; consequently the officers of the Government could never purchase, but had always to procure supplies by impressment. No rules for their guidance were prescribed; none at least that were observed by them or known to the public, and they were subjected to no restraints. All the property of Confederate citizens applicable to military purposes was, therefore, under their absolute control.

THE BAD AND INDIFFERENT OFFICERS impressed what they were called upon to furnish, in the manner least convenient to themselves, usually on the nearest plantations or farms, or those where opposition was not to be apprehended. The farms of soldiers were generally under the management of women, and therefore were not unusually drawn upon for more than their proportion. Hence it was not uncommon for a soldier to be written to by his wife that so much of the food he had provided for herself and his children had been impressed; that it was necessary that he should return to save them from suffering or starvation. Such a summons, it may well be supposed, was never unheeded. The sufferings of the soldiers themselves, produced by the want of proper clothing, drove many of the least hardy out of the ranks. Want of food also is said to have had the same effect, especially in the winter before Richmond in the last year of the war. It was very common for all to go to an empty treasury, that our armies were so reduced in the last months of the war. As to the charge of want of loyalty or zeal in the war, I assert, from as much opportunity for observation as any individual had, that no people ever displayed so much under such circumstances, and with so little flagging for so long a time continuously. This was proved by

THE LONG SERVICE OF THE TROOPS without pay and under exposure to such hardships, from the cause above mentioned, as modern troops have rarely endured; by the voluntary contributions of food and clothing sent to the armies from every district that furnished a regiment, by the general and continual subsistence of the people to the tyranny of the impressment system as practiced—such a tyranny, I believe, as no other high-spirited people ever endured—and by the sympathy and aid given in every home to all professing to be long to the army or to be on the way to join it. And this spirit continued not only after all hope of success had died, but after the final confession of defeat by their military commanders. But, even if the men of the South had not been zealous in the cause, the patriotism of their mothers, and wives, and sisters, would have inspired them with zeal or shamed them into its manifestation. The women of the South exhibited that feeling wherever it could be exercised—in the armies by distributing clothing made with their own hands, at the railroad stations and their own homes, by feeding the marching soldiers, and, above all, in the hospitals, where they rivaled Sisters of Charity. I am happy in the belief that their devoted patriotism and gentle charity are to be richly rewarded.

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THE CONFEDERATE TREASURY would have been much richer than that of the United States. By applying the first money obtained in this way to the purchase of arms and military accoutrements, or using for the purpose the credit which such an amount of property would have given, the War Department would have been able to equip troops as fast as they could be assembled and organized. And as the Southern people were full of enthusiasm, five hundred thousand men could have been ready and in the field had such a course been pursued at the time when the first battle was actually fought—the 21st of July, 1861. Such a force placed on the Northern borders of the Confederacy before the United States had brought a fourth of the number into the field, would probably have prevented the very idea of "secession." Such a disposition of such an army, and the possession of financial means of carrying on war

for years, would have secured the triumph of the Southern States. The timely adoption of such a financial system would have secured to us the means of success, even without an extraordinary importation of arms and the immediate organization of large armies. It would have given the Confederacy a treasury richer than that of the United States. We should thus have had, to the end of the war, the means of paying our soldiers, and that would have enabled such of them as belonged to the laboring class to remain in the ranks. This class, in the Confederacy as in all other countries, formed the body of the army. In all the earlier part of the war, when the Confederate money was not much below that of the United States in value, our troops were paid with some regularity, and the soldiers of the laboring class who had families fed and clothed by their pay, as they had formerly done with the wages of their labor. And so long as that state of things continued the strength of the Confederate armies was little impaired; and those armies were maintained on such a footing as to justify the hope, which was general in the South until the Fall of 1864, that

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